

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

ISSUED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered at the postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as second class matter of the second class.

The Republican has its own special wire connecting its office direct with San Francisco and Chicago, and through these cities with all the great news centers of the world. Besides the Associated Press report it receives more special dispatches every day than any paper west of St. Louis, outside of San Francisco.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily, per week, by carrier	1.00
Daily, per month, by carrier	3.00
Daily, per month, by mail	2.50
Daily, three months, by mail	7.50
Daily, six months, by mail	13.00
Daily, one year, by mail	25.00
Weekly, per month	1.00
Weekly, per quarter	2.50
Weekly, per six months	13.00
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SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD.

Silver was quoted yesterday at \$1.01 per ounce; copper at \$15.15 per 100 pounds, and lead at \$4.10 per 100 pounds.

Christmas is now close at hand and the stores are filled with crowds of buyers seeking their greatest pleasure in making others happy.

From the way our morning contemporary speaks of what is going to do in the way of enacting laws for the next few months one would infer that it owned the Sixteenth Legislature body and soul.

Friday Mr. Richard Gird, proprietor of the great Chino ranch, in San Bernardino county, California, let the contract for the erection of a beet sugar factory at a cost of over \$500,000. With a factory so near at hand ranchers of the Salt River Valley can well afford to pay close attention to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

Arizona should seek a class of settlers who would come to make from ten acres of orchard or vineyard more than can be made from a whole quarter section of grain. As a local gentleman expressed it: "This valley has enough of the class who turn the water on the land in the morning and spend the rest of the day in town. What we need is workers, for in muscle, energy and a ten-acre orchard there is wealth."

"I have always said to my pupils and to my children, 'never go into a cellar to seek knowledge. Go out into the open sunlight and look up and about you.' I am now more than ever convinced that I have advised them rightly." Thus spoke a school teacher to a Republican representative yesterday, and his words contain so much that is good and bright that they are well worth repeating.

That live journal, the Denver Republican, truly hit the Farmers' Alliance proposition the other day by a cartoon. In it was represented a sturdy farmer driving a plow team, the left hand member of which was the placid Farmers' Alliance ox. The other was the Democratic tiger, true to life. And the granger at the handles is murmuring "I can't say but what I'm a little afraid of that off critter."

The rumor is abroad that President Huntington of the Southern Pacific has determined upon the ousting of A. N. Towne as general manager of the associated lines and the substitution of J. C. Stubbs. It seems almost impossible to think of the great Southern and Central Pacific system without thinking of the man who has been helmsman for so many years and who has so successfully directed the many branches of the railway service, and there are many who would much dislike to note his retirement from the place he has so long and worthily filled.

The Reform Club of New York, and other free trade bodies, are not wasting their money in pamphlets and circulars, but are subsidizing newspapers in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Washington and Oregon to spread the free trade gospel. Everywhere they are using their collective and personal influence to get newspaper men tainted with free trade ideas into editorial positions, and never was an unworthy cause more earnestly and energetically pushed on a people. It is too weak to win, however. The reaction in favor of the McKinley bill has already set in, and by 1892 it will be overwhelming.

This Texas court of appeals has just rendered a decision of great importance to the press. In the case of N. Patten vs. A. H. Belo & Co., publishers of the Galveston News, the court holds that while belief of truth and the fact of current rumor would not excuse a libel, the truth itself is a complete defense. "If the truth of the charge is established by proof the plaintiff would not be entitled to recover because he cannot be said to be damaged by the loss of or injury to a character he did not possess." This doctrine is somewhat new, but eminently sound.

This report of the Territorial Grand Jury yesterday, in which it reported that in the cases of the indictments against Gill it dismissed them all, bears out the Republican in its statement made immediately after the dismissal of the recent illegal Grand Jury. The Republican said then that it had no fear whatever of indictments by an honest and legally-selected Grand Jury. By a jury that was not "stuffed," but honestly drawn and composed of intelligent and fair minded men. That such a position was correct is proven by the action of the present jury. There is no question but it considered the charges long and faithfully. In fact it has been asserted that the prosecuting officer was extra officious in trying to bring pressure to bear to cause indictments to be found. However that may be the Republican feels that the Grand Jury did its whole duty in the case, and if C. Meyer Zulick feels himself offended, he still has resource to the law, but he can not ride into court at the expense of the taxpayers of the county.

The Southern States, alive to the need of fresh blood and capital, have sent representatives to an immigration convention at Asheville, N. C., and in that convention much solid work has been done. Extensive advertisement of the different sections of the South represented has been recognized as not only advisable but necessary, and the methods by which such advertising might be accomplished constituted the entire work of the session. It was appreciated that a community that lets its advertisement lapse is much like a merchant in the same position—ignored and unknown, it drops from public notice. Advertising cars are to be sent on their journeyings, lecturers engaged to speak from Northern rostrums, literature and circulars of the most attractive character sent broadcast, that "Dixie Land" may bring to herself a new class with the necessary nerve, enterprise and capital to develop the many latent or neglected industries of the South. With this example set, surely Arizona can clearly see the trend of the times and how little she can afford to relinquish her work of securing additional population, the only thing essential in a land where Nature has been so lavish.

BETWEEN the United States and Great Britain there is a feeling of hostility which, though usually suppressed, is often apparent. It is a mutual feeling, dating back to the wars of '76 and 1812. The conduct of Great Britain during the War of the Rebellion, the presence of the Irish in America and a thousand other things have served to keep the fires burning, and the pending fisheries question and Behring Sea dispute are pointing toward a possible encounter at arms, when diplomacy shall have exhausted its arts. The latest news is that a British squadron is to be ordered into Behring Sea, a body of water claimed as a part of the American dominion, to maintain alleged rights of British sealers therein. Such a course would be bidding for war and war would not be unacceptable to the body of American citizenship. The haste in which the American navy is being pushed is mainly for the purpose of placing Columbia upon at least a par with Britannia upon the high seas, in the event of the long anticipated conflict coming to pass.

The continual persecution of the Jews in Russia is receiving the attention of the civilized world as well it should, and meetings have been held in England and America to petition the Czar to protect his Hebrew subjects. To an American or Englishman this persecution of the Jews in Eastern Europe is inexplicable. No set or body of people are more progressive and enterprising, more loyal to their country and more fully in sympathy with their country's institutions than the Jews of Western Europe and of America. In this country they are prominent in all business and social affairs and earnest workers in all enterprises that tend to uphold the state. Their persecution in Russia is a relic of the Christianity of the dark ages, which taught that it was right to spurn "a dog of a Jew," and is the standing disgrace of nineteenth century civilization. If persisted in it may result in worse than protests from the more enlightened and liberal nations of the world.

The present time is none too soon to organize for the representation of Arizona at the World's Fair. The matter should be presented to the Legislature in the strongest possible light, and a liberal appropriation demanded for the work, that Arizona may not be humiliated by an inadequate presentation of her products, placed in proximity with the full and elaborate displays of other States and Territories. No more unique and interesting exhibit could be contributed from any other section of the world than that within the power of Arizona to furnish and the money so expended would be returned a thousand fold by the result of this most effective advertisement of the capabilities of the Sun Kissed Land.

AT THE HAQUA HALAS.

Much Work Being Done and Prospects of a Lively Camp.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN.

I have just returned from Haqua Hala and must say I am most pleased at the busy appearance that camp has assumed. Buildings are in course of construction, both as business and private residences. Mines of gold, silver and lead are being opened, and while some are extraordinarily rich, the general average of the ore as well as the immense veins of the deposits, insures the permanency of the camp. The Bonanza Company is erecting a forty-stamp mill; the Socorro Company is breaking ground to erect another mill; the Harris mill will begin dropping stamps January 1, and other mills and some smelters are spoken of as being likely to be erected in the near future.

The latest important finds are the Seelig and Eddie Wentworth gold mines. These mines are in the same mineral belt as the great Bonanza group and distant about one-half mile from the celebrated Golden Eagle mine, over the ownership of which Horn and Hubbard had the big lawsuit in Yuma a few months ago. The two shafts of the Seelig are 8 feet by 4 feet, the longest way of the shafts being across the vein, and at a depth of 10 and 12 feet respectively, the ore fills the bottom and sides of both shafts. As yet it is impossible to tell how wide the vein is. As it is a contact vein, and the slate being of the feet feet distant from the ore shafts, it looks to me that the vein will be an immense one of many feet in width. The shafts are about 800 feet distant from each other on the vein, which proves it to be a true vein. Free gold is frequently seen in the ore. This is one of the most important finds in the Haqua Hala Mountains.

PHOENIX, December 20, 1890.

At Clarksburg, W. Va., Charles A. Bond, his wife and five children are expected to die from the effects of arsenical poison administered by a young colored girl employed as a domestic. She put the poison in the coffee yesterday morning, but refused to state her reason.

Thomas Duffy, who shot at one of the Italian prisoners charged with the murder of Chief of Police Henney, was convicted at New Orleans yesterday of "wounding less than mayhem," the maximum penalty for which is two years' imprisonment.

ON THE CURBSTONE.

I WAS much pleased to notice in THE REPUBLICAN a day or two since that the good Templars propose to make an effort to establish a free reading room in the city. The absence of a reading room here is one of the things that has often attracted my attention and I have many times been at a loss to understand why those who claim to be most interested in temperance, sobriety and moral advancement have not taken steps to provide some place of resort for young men where evil influences will not reach them. Now that a start in this direction has been made I shall lend what ever influence I may have in its favor.

"Do you see that pole laying across the crosswalk?" said a friend to me the other day as we were taking a stroll through the northeast part of the city. "There is something that the city officials should look after, and the parties obstructing the streets in such a manner should be prosecuted. Last night I was coming home and in the darkness did not see that there was a big pole lying across the walk. I stumbled over it, tearing my clothes and bruising my hands severely. The electric light company, or whoever owns the poles, should be compelled to keep them off the street crossings. Some of these times the city will have a big suit for damages on its hands through allowing the streets to be obstructed in this way."

SPEAKING of obstructing the streets reminds me that certain merchants in town continually take up a large share of the sidewalk in front of their places of business, in many cases almost obstructing the passage. This should be put a stop to. No one objects to a merchant utilizing the walks for a time while unpacking his goods, but to erect a pile of empty boxes on the outer edge of the sidewalk and fill up the part next to his store with showcases and goods, and thus obstruct the way, is an injustice to the public that should be promptly squelched.

The pardon by President Harrison, a short time ago, of Doc Smith, the train robber, reminds me of a story told at the time of his trial, a year ago. After the gang to which he belonged had been captured in Utah, and were being returned to Arizona via Denver, Smith escaped from the south-bound train near Trinidad, Colorado. It being night when he jumped from the train, he got away into the Panhandle of Texas, before the officers were close on his trail. While pushing his way towards the Gulf coast he met a lost woman wandering on the prairie near Vernon, Texas. Remembering to have seen some men working on a windmill several miles back, Smith, with the woman on his horse and carried her back to the men who took care of her and returned her to her friends. The next day a sheriff's posse arrived and finding that the strange man answered their description pursued and captured him. It was said at the time that had he not stopped to render assistance to this lost woman he would never have been captured. There was always something peculiarly sad in this story to me and I was glad when I read that the President had pardoned Smith. The circumstance shows that, robber and outlaw as he was, he had a streak "of the milk of human kindness" in his makeup that would do credit to any man. I never was a believer in total depravity and this incident but the more firmly convinced me that none of God's creatures are so entirely lost to their duty to their fellow man but that sometime, somehow or some place their soul can be reached.

AND so Phoenixians are to have the pleasure of seeing Emma Juch in Connors' great opera of Faust. I have seen pretty nearly all the leading prima donnas of the last twenty years and I don't believe there is one who can equal Miss Juch as "Marguerite." It was my pleasure to see her at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York several years ago, when the American Opera Company was first organized and had all the powerful backing of that splendid patriotic woman, Mrs. Thibodeau. It was a magnificent performance and one probably never equalled on the American stage. The scenery was especially prepared for the production. Theodore Thomas was directing the orchestra of 100 pieces, and there were 200 in the chorus and corps de ballet. Every scene was given, including all the minor ones usually cut out in the production of this opera in America. Promenading in the lobby during one of the intermissions I ran across Colonel Hawkins, then managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and now Adjutant-General of the State of Ohio.

"What do you think of it, Colonel?" was my query.

"Splendid, splendid. Perfectly magnificent," said he. "I think Miss Juch is the sweetest Marguerite I have ever seen and the entire ensemble could not be beaten in the world. I have seen the opera produced in Berlin and Vienna, in opera houses that received the support of the government, and never have I seen a greater production than this; in fact none that I think equal it. Keep your eye on Miss Juch, she is the coming great prima donna of the world."

It may be that the Colonel's Americanism and enthusiasm made him talk more freely that night than he otherwise would have done, but from what I have seen of Miss Juch since I believe him correct in his estimate of her ability.

One thing that I especially admire about Miss Juch is her Americanism and her plain, modest ways. Successful as she has been, there has never been any attack of "big head" with her. She is a sensible, modest little woman, conscientious and untrusting in her work, and makes her visitors thoroughly at home in her presence. Although not born in America she can well be claimed as an American. Her parents were residents of this country, but were visiting in Europe when the new member of the household appeared, Miss Emma being born in Vienna, and to signify her patriotism, was born on the Nation's natal day, the Fourth of July.

It is rare indeed that the residents of a city the size of Phoenix have an opportunity to hear such an organization as Juch Opera Company, and that it will be duly appreciated is already shown by the great demand for seats.

"The good die young, but a faithful lay teacher in Maricopa county simply sleeps," said an irreverent son of man to me yesterday. Upon inquiry as to the cause of his remark he said that yesterday morning a bus man took the contract to awaken Miss B., who wished to retire from the train after her work of attendance at the Teachers' Institute. He beat and rattled the Windsor Hotel doors until everybody else was aroused.

Two cats on J. J. Kelley's fence opposite resumed their wall that had stopped three hours before. Frank Fuqua's entire livery stable, to the south, started a kicking. But still Miss B. slept on. Then the driver went around to the lady's window and rattled the glass panes soundly. Morpheus held his beloved undisturbed. He, the driver, raised the window and beat his victim's pillow with a glove. Finally she became conscious, but sunk back in slumber immediately after being called. Twice yet did Jehu awaken the sleeper before she finally realized that the Maricopa & Phoenix railroad, like ungallant time and tide, waits for no woman. Then she got up and caught the train. A third party, who had come up while the story was being related, exclaimed: "That's like a woman."

WANTS.

The quickest returns for the least money are to be obtained from THE REPUBLICAN'S Want Column. Advertisements Wanted, Help Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, To Let, To Exchange, One Cent a word each insertion, or by the month at Five Cents per line per day.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT A CENTRALLY LOCATED DESIRABLE RESIDENCE OF FIVE LARGE ROOMS. Rent, \$30. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FARMING LANDS 10 MILES from city of Phoenix, fruit land near Arizona Canal, and suburban property near Phoenix in tracts to suit the purchaser; the best fruit land location for a home near Phoenix. All with water rights, at the owner's price. Address L. K. B. 103 N. 1st Street, Phoenix, Arizona. 29-40

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

with stock. For further particulars apply to BROWN & BOWEN, Tempe Hotel. 29-41

FOR SALE—TWO GRINDING PANS, ONE

Settling Pan, and one 12x20 Engine. All in fine condition. A suitable reward will be given for return to Phoenix Iron Works. 29-42

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BRIGHT BAY horse, about 11 or 12 years old and is branded 76 on left hip. A suitable reward will be given for return to Phoenix Iron Works. 29-43

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CORNER CENTER and Jefferson streets. Only house employing white help throughout. GEO. H. N. LUBER, proprietor.

GO TO THE FASHION BARBER SHOP FOR shaving, hair cutting, shampooing, bathing, hair singeing. Ladies work done at the shop or to suit the times. Opposite the Opera House. FRANK SHIRLEY, proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ABRAHAM HUMPHRIES, COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office: Room 3, Thibodeau Building. References: Laclede Bank, St. Louis; H. C. Power, President First National Bank, St. Louis; Miss F. H. Marshall, Cashier Woodstock Iron Company, Anniston, Ala.

BAKER & CAMPBELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office: Over National Bank.

DR. H. JESSUP, DENTIST. All work guaranteed and prices reasonable. Rooms 1 and 19 Porter Building.

DR. J. W. MILLER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, Windsor House, Centre street, above Adams street, Phoenix.

DR. SCOTT HELM, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, Maricopa street, East side of Plaza, Phoenix, Arizona.

DR. J. HARDY, DENTIST. All work guaranteed. Young Building, opposite Commercial Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz.

O. B. ADAMS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office: Phoenix building, Center street, Phoenix, Arizona.

WESTER STREET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Thibodeau building, rooms 8 and 10. Phoenix, Arizona.

J. B. WOODWARD, L. E. CHALMERS. WOODWARD & CHALMERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Rooms 7 and 9, Thibodeau building, Phoenix, Arizona.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

ARIZONA CHAPTER NO. 1, R. A. M. Stated convocation on the second Monday of each month. J. B. Creamer, H. P. C. H. Knapp, Secretary.

ARIZONA DEGREE LODGE NO. 2, D. G. F. R. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Miss Nettie Carrier, N. G. C. S. Scott, Secretary.

ARIZONA LODGE NO. 2, F. AND A. M. Stated meetings on the first Tuesday of each month. Dayton A. Reed, W. M., C. H. Knapp, Secretary.

O. U. W. PHOENIX LODGE NO. 3. Regular meeting every Wednesday evening in Pythian Hall. D. P. Conroy, M. W., G. H. Rothrock, Recorder.

CANTON ARIZONA NO. 1, PATRIARCHS. Meets 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st of each month. John Gray, Commandant, N. E. Morford Clerk.

INDYMNION LEGION A. O. U. W. MEETS second and fourth Wednesday of each month. F. M. Gromowski, Commander, G. H. Rothrock, Recorder.

FRATERNAL ENCAMPMENT NO. 2, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. George A. Mintz, C. P., C. S. Scott, Sec'y.

G. A. R. JOHN W. OWEN POST, NO. 82. Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Monihan building. W. T. Woods, Commander. C. H. Knapp, adjutant.

K. OF P. PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 2, MEETS on the first and third Fridays of each month in Northern building. W. A. McGinnies, C. C., F. C. Kibbey, K. of R.

PHOENIX LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F. MEETS every Saturday evening in K. of P. Hall. C. S. Scott, N. G. John Gray, Secretary.

SUMMONS.

IN JUSTICE'S COURT, PRECINCT NO. 1, County of Maricopa, Territory of Arizona. E. Irvine, plaintiff, vs. Arthur Marlow and Edward Marlow, defendants.

Action brought in the Justice's Court of Precinct No. 1, in and for the County of Maricopa, in the Territory of Arizona, and answer the complaint filed in said Justice's Court at Phoenix, in said county, within five (5) days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this precinct, but if served without this precinct, not in the county, ten (10) days; if served out of the county, fifteen (15) days; if all other cases, twenty (20) days; or judgment by default will be taken against you.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Justice's Court at Phoenix this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1890.

THOMAS SHERMAN, Justice of the Peace in said Precinct. Nov. 29-30

The Bank of Tempe

TEMPE, ARIZONA.

Capital, - - - \$20,000.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED Money loaned at reasonable rates on real estate or personal security.

Exchange drawn on San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

C. G. LININGTON, President.

Directors—C. G. Linington, J. S. Armstrong, E. G. Frankenberg, M. H. Wolf, F. G. Dodson, Dages, Niels Peterson, J. W. Linton, W. A. and Charles Roberts.

PALACE HOTEL, HARSHAW, A. T.

First-class accommodations at reasonable rates. ANNA M. DEYER, Proprietress.

PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING SUNDRY SUPPLIES TO THE INSANE ASYLUM OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM OF ARIZONA, PHOENIX, ARIZ., December 3, 1890.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 10 o'clock, a. m. of Monday, January 5, 1891, by the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of Arizona, at their office in the City of Phoenix, A. T., at which time and place bids will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing the following named supplies to the Insane Asylum in such quantities as may be required (more or less) for the three months commencing January 1, 1891, and ending March 31, 1891; all supplies to be delivered at the Asylum at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent of said Asylum:

In Separate Bids.

6000 pounds fresh beef.

800 pounds fresh mutton.

800 pounds fresh pork.

Provisions.

7000 pounds flour, best quality.

5500 pounds potatoes.

2000 pounds sweet potatoes.

1000 pounds onions.

6000 pounds barley.

1000 pounds bran.

60 cords wood.

600 pounds sugar, granulated.

600 pounds sugar, Golden C.

400 pounds coffee, Costa Rica, best.

400 pounds ham (subject to weight when delivered).

400 pounds breakfast bacon (subject to weight when delivered).

300 pounds oatmeal.

500 pounds cornmeal.

300 pounds hominy.

100 pounds Graham flour.

300 pounds lard.

150 pounds dried apples, Aiden.

150 pounds dried peaches, peeled.

300 pounds dried peaches, unpeeled.

150 pounds apricots.

150 pounds prunes.

45 gallons syrup.

30 gallons vinegar, best.

30 pounds rice, Carolina.

200 pounds salt, table.

200 pounds salt, coarse.

500 pounds beans, pink.

100 pounds beans, white.

40 pounds tea, Japan.

30 pounds cheese, American.

30 pounds baking powder, Royal.

8 pounds pepper, black, ground.

30 pounds corn starch.

150 pounds codfish, boneless.

30 pounds split barley.

40 pounds split peas.

25 pounds seedless raisins.

3 cases tomatoes, gallon.

6 cases corn, Windsor's.

3 cases pie fruit, assorted.

3 boxes crackers, soda, 10 pound boxes.

3 kegs pickles, 10 gallon kegs.

9 cases coal oil.

2 boxes candles.

6 boxes macaroni, 12 pound boxes.

6 boxes vermicelli.

24 cans fresh oysters.

21 cans salmon, 1 pound cans.

24 cans sardines, 1/2 pound cans.

Sundries.

45 pounds tobacco, plug, Climax.

10 pounds tobacco, Durham, smoking, 2-oz sacks.

25 pounds concentrated lye, in 1 pound tins.

3 dozen brooms, best quality.

1 dozen mops, complete.

1 dozen scrubbing brushes.

1 dozen Sapolio, cakes.

1 dozen bluing, in pints.

5 pounds hops,